REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, the applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims comply with 35 U.S.C. § 112 and are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, it is believed that this application is in condition for allowance. **If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues, or believes that some or all of the claims are not in condition for allowance, the applicants respectfully request that the Examiner contact the undersigned to schedule a telephone Examiner Interview before any further actions on the merits.**

The applicants will now address each of the issues raised in the outstanding Office Action.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

The Examiner stated that claim 14 recites protection of images having areas, which is not described in the specification. Claim 14 has been amended to correct a minor typographical error -- namely "protect" has been changed to --project--. Claim 14, as amended, complies with 35 U.S.C. § 112. Therefore, this ground of rejection should be withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-3, 5 and 9-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,860,912 ("the Chiba patent") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,310,650 ("the Johnson patent"). The applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

Independent claim 1, as amended, is not rendered obvious by the Chiba and Johnson patents because these patents neither teach, nor suggest, correction processing means for carrying out correction processing on at least one of image signals for the one eye and the other eye, ***on the basis of an amount of correction of image distortion due solely to orientations and positions of each of a plurality of image projecting means with respect to image display means*** and determined on the basis of the image displayed on an image display means. Specifically, if the correction of the Johnson patent were applied to the system of the Chiba patent as proposed by the Examiner, the correction amount applied would be different since the Chiba patent corrects other errors. That is, the amount of correction of image distortion would not be due solely to orientations and positions of image projecting means with respect to an image display means.

Similarly, independent claim 9, as amended, is not rendered obvious by the Chiba and Johnson patents because these patents neither teach, nor suggest, correction computing means for computing a correction amount for correcting image distortion from picked-up image data,

and outputting the correction amount to the correction processing means ***wherein the image distortion to be corrected by the correction amount is due solely to orientations and positions of each of the plurality of image projecting means with respect to image display means.***

As can be appreciated from the foregoing, independent claims 1 and 9, as amended, are not rendered obvious by the Chiba and Johnson patents. Since claims 2, 3 and 5 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 1, and since claims 10 and 11 depend from claim 9, there claims are similarly not rendered obvious.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Chiba and Johnson patents in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,879,065 ("the Shirochi patent"). The applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

Since claim 6 depends, indirectly, from claim 1, and since the purported teaching of the Shirochi patent fails to compensate for the deficiencies of the Chiba and Johnson patents with respect to claim 1, claim 6 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason discussed above with reference to claim 1. That is, even assuming, arguendo, that the Shirochi patent includes the purported teaching and further assuming, arguendo, that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine these references as proposed by the Examiner, claim 6 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason discussed above with reference to claim 1.

Claims 8 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Chiba and Johnson patents, and further in view of European Patent No. WO 94/22050 ("the Berglund patent"). The applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

Since claims 8 and 12 depend from claims 1 and 9, respectively, and since the purported teaching of the Berglund patent fails to compensate for the deficiencies of the Chiba and Johnson patents with respect to claims 1 and 9, claims 8 and 12 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason discussed above with reference to claims 1 and 9. That is, even assuming, arguendo, that the Berglund patent includes the purported teaching and further assuming, arguendo, that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine these references as proposed by the Examiner, claims 8 and 12 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason discussed above with reference to claims 1 and 9.

Claims 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Chiba and Johnson patents, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,612,735 ("the Haskell patent"). The applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

Since these claims depend from claim 1, and since the purported teaching of the Haskell patent fails to compensate for the deficiencies of the Chiba and Johnson patents with respect to claim 1, claims 13 and 14 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason

discussed above with reference to claim 1. That is, even assuming, arguendo, that the Haskell patent includes the purported teaching and further assuming, arguendo, that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine these references as proposed by the Examiner, claims 13 and 14 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason discussed above with reference to claim 1.

Claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Chiba and Johnson patents, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,456,339 ("the Surati patent") and U.S. Patent No. 3,943,279 ("the Austefjord patent"). The applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

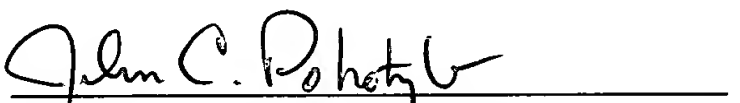
Since claim 15 depends from claim 1, and since the purported teachings of the Surati and Austefjord patents fail to compensate for the deficiencies of the Chiba and Johnson patents with respect to claim 1, claim 15 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason discussed above with reference to claim 1. That is, even assuming, arguendo, that the Surati and Austefjord patents include the purported teachings and further assuming, arguendo, that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine these references as proposed by the Examiner, claim 15 would not be rendered obvious by these patents for the reason discussed above with reference to claim 1.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, the applicants request that the Examiner pass this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

August 14, 2006



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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING under 37 C.F.R. 1.8(a)

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited on **August 14, 2006** with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, with sufficient postage, in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop RCE, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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